

# **Opinions, barriers and facilitators of injury prevention in recreational runners**

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **Study design**

Comparative cross-sectional study

### **Background**

Effective injury prevention measures for running-related injuries (RRIs) have not yet been identified. More insight into the opinions of runners about injury prevention might help to develop effective injury prevention programs that are supported by the target population.

### **Objectives**

To describe the opinions of recreational runners on different components of injury prevention and to identify the barriers to and facilitators of injury prevention in adult recreational runners.

### **Methods**

A single questionnaire was sent to 2378 recreational runners. The questionnaire contained questions about their interests, actions undertaken, and perceived barriers to and facilitators of injury prevention. Descriptive analyses were used to examine differences with regard to sex, age, and previous RRIs.

### **Results**

1034 adult recreational runners (43.5%) responded to the questionnaire. Runners with previous RRIs were more likely to rate injury prevention as very useful than runners who had never sustained an RRI (76.8% vs. 63.6%,  $p < 0.001$ ). In total, 81.8% of the participants

indicated that they already performed preventive measures, including changes to training schedules (65.4%) and warming-up (57.8%). Most frequently reported barriers to injury prevention were 'not knowing what to do' (45.2%) and 'no history of RRI' (34.6%). The most important facilitator was an injury (60.1%). Women more often preferred information via a trainer or running store than did men, while men more frequently preferred websites or e-mail.

### **Conclusion**

The majority of runners rated injury prevention as important. To increase effectiveness, future prevention programs should be developed with an awareness of the barriers and facilitators experienced by adult runners.

## INTRODUCTION

Running is a sport that is practiced frequently and is still growing in popularity<sup>1</sup>. This is probably because running is an easily accessible and inexpensive sport that can yield fast improvements in physical fitness<sup>2, 3</sup>. However, a major drawback of running is the high number of running-related injuries (RRIs). A systematic review from 2015 showed that injury proportions range from 3.2-84.9% in adult runners in studies with a follow-up time or recall period between 1 day and lifetime. These percentages indicate a necessity for effective RRI prevention measures<sup>4</sup>. In the last few decades, several randomized trials on RRI prevention have been performed<sup>5-11</sup>. However, in most trials no significant reduction in the number of RRIs was effectuated.

According to the Translating Research into Injury Prevention Practice (TRIPP) framework of Finch, identifying etiologic factors that are readily modifiable and consistent with a biological mechanism is important to preventing RRIs<sup>12</sup>. As suggested by Bertelsen et al, insights into how factors influence the dose-response relationship between running participation and injuries will likely increase the understanding of the etiology of RRIs<sup>13</sup>. However, insight into the behavioral context in which injury prevention measures will be implemented is necessary for running injury prevention<sup>12</sup>. Taking the attitudes about, barriers to, and facilitators of injury prevention of athletes into account when designing and implementing injury prevention measures may increase the odds of successful injury prevention. Saragiotto et al. explored the beliefs of recreational runners about the most important risk factors for RRIs<sup>14</sup>. They found that runners think that RRIs are mainly related to i) training, ii) running shoes and iii) exceeding the limits of the body, and suggested that these factors should be considered when developing new injury prevention strategies. To increase our understanding of the attitudes about, barriers to and facilitators of injury prevention, this exploratory study aimed to i) describe the opinions of adult recreational

runners on different components of injury prevention and compare the opinions of different subgroups of runners, and to ii) identify the barriers to and facilitators of injury prevention in these runners.

## **METHODS**

This study is part of the INtervention Study on Prevention of Injuries in Runners at Erasmus [Medical Center] (INSPIRE) trial, a randomized-controlled trial (RCT) on the effectiveness of a multifactorial online RRI prevention program<sup>15</sup>. Recreational runners 18 years or older who registered in 2017 for one of three selected running events (distances ranging from 5-42.2 km) were invited to participate in the trial. Participants in the intervention group were given access to the online injury prevention program, which consisted of information on evidence-based risk factors and advice on how to reduce injury risk. Participants in the control group followed their regular preparation for the running event. With three follow-up questionnaires, the effectiveness of the prevention program on the number of RRIs was evaluated. In the INSPIRE trial an RRI was defined as an injury of the muscles, joints, tendons and/or bones in the lower back or lower extremities (hip, groin, thigh, knee, leg, ankle, foot and toes) that was caused by running. Furthermore, one of the following criteria had to be met: i) the injury was severe enough to cause a reduction in running distance, speed, duration or frequency for at least 1 week; ii) the injury led to a visit to a doctor and/or physiotherapist; or iii) medication was necessary to reduce symptoms as a result of the injury. More details on the INSPIRE-trial are published elsewhere<sup>15</sup>. The INSPIRE trial was funded by the Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development (ZonMW, 536001001) and was performed in collaboration with Golazo Sports, a company that organizes large running events in the Netherlands This study was approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of the Erasmus University Medical

Center Rotterdam (MEC-2016-292). The participants signed an informed-consent form before participating and their rights were protected.

Approximately seven months after the running event, all participants in both the intervention group and control group received an implementation questionnaire containing questions about their interests, preventive actions undertaken, and barriers to and facilitators of injury prevention. For the present study, only data from these implementation questionnaires were used.

The implementation questionnaire consisted of four sections. First, information about the runners was collected: sex, date of birth, years of running experience, average running frequency and training volume per week and previous RRIs. The second section contained questions on RRI prevention. The runners were asked about the factors they thought were important in RRI prevention: healthy lifestyle, running clothes, running shoes, progression of the training program, running technique, running surface and/or other. The attitude towards the usefulness of RRI prevention was also captured in this section (very useful, a little useful, or not useful). The participants were asked whether they ever searched for RRI prevention measures (yes or no). Next, they were asked whether they actively performed RRI prevention measures themselves (yes or no). If so, more information on the type of measures was obtained: healthier lifestyle, changes to the training schedule, warming-up/cooling-down, stretching, changes to clothes, changes to shoes, insoles/orthotics, bandages/braces/taping, compression socks, running surface, changes in running technique and/or other. In the last section, information on barriers to and facilitators of RRI prevention was obtained. The runners who did not perform preventive measures were asked about the most important barriers to injury prevention (never had an injury, no time, not useful, not amusing, not motivated, does not fit into my training schedule, do not know what to do and/or other) and facilitators of injury prevention (an RRI, attractive offer of information on prevention, better

access to information on RRI prevention, integration into daily training, more knowledge of effectiveness, improving running performance, financial compensation, free supplies for RRI prevention and/or other). Finally, participants were asked for their preferred ways to receive information on RRI prevention (mobile application, website, e-mail, trainer, running store, magazine, health professional and/or other).

Differences in characteristics between the participants in the INSPIRE-trial who did and did not respond to the implementation questionnaire were determined using independent sample t-tests and chi-square tests. For all data collected, means and standard deviations (SD) (continuous data), or frequencies and percentages (categorical data) were calculated. To test the impact of the injury prevention program of the INSPIRE-trial on the answers to the implementation questionnaire, the responses of participants in the intervention group were compared with those of the control group. Furthermore, subgroup analyses were performed for sex, age (younger than 35 years, 35 to 50 years and older than 50 years), and previous injuries (yes or no). Subgroup differences were tested using chi-square tests. Analyses were performed in SPSS Statistics 24 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY), and a *P* value less than .05 was regarded as statistically significant.

## **RESULTS**

In total, 2378 adult recreational runners participated in the INSPIRE-trial, of whom 43.5% (1034 runners) completed the implementation questionnaire. The runners who completed the questionnaire were on average older [44.1 (SD 12.5) vs. 39.8 (SD 11.2) years,  $p < 0.001$ ], had more running experience [7.5 (SD 8.8) vs. 5.8 (SD 6.9) years,  $p < 0.001$ ] and were more often male (55.5% vs. 50.4%,  $p = 0.014$ ) than the runners who did not respond to this questionnaire. The characteristics of the participants in this study are shown in Table 1.



Almost three quarters of the participants (74.1%; 95% confidence interval [CI] 71.3, 76.7%) rated injury prevention as very useful (Table 2). Progression of the training program (94.4%, 95% CI 92.8;95.7%), running shoes (76.4%, 95% CI 73.7;78.9%) and running technique (55.8%, 95% CI 52.7; 58.9%) were reported to be the most important aspects of injury prevention. The majority of the participants (68.4%, 95% CI 65.4;71.2%) actively searched for information on injury prevention and 81.8% (95% CI 79.3;84.1%) performed preventive measures themselves. These preventive measures most often included changes to training schedules (65.4%, 95% CI 62.0;68.6%), warming-up and cooling-down (57.8%, 95% CI 54.4;61.1%), and stretching (49.8%, 95% CI 46.3;53.2%). The most important barriers reported by runners who did not perform injury prevention were ‘not knowing what to do’ (45.2%, 95% CI 38.0;52.6%) and no history of RRI (34.6%, 95% CI 27.9;41.9%) (Table 3). Their most important reported reason to start injury prevention was an RRI (60.1%, 95% CI 52.7;67.1%). The most important ways to receive information on injury prevention were through mobile applications (49.3%, 95% CI 46.2;52.4%) and websites (45.4%, 95% CI 42.3;48.5%).

Of all responses, only two showed a significant difference between participants in the intervention group and those in the control group of the INSPIRE-trial: runners in the intervention group performed injury prevention measures more often than participants in the control group (84.4% vs. 79.5%,  $p=0.041$ ) and more often preferred to receive information through an app (52.7% vs. 46.2%,  $p=0.036$ ).

The results of the subgroup analyses are presented in Tables 2 and 3. Men more often preferred to receive information on injury prevention through websites (49.2% vs. 40.5%,  $p=0.005$ ) or e-mail (36.4% vs. 29.3%,  $p=0.017$ ) than women, while women more frequently preferred to receive the information personally via a trainer (43.5% vs. 31.0%,  $p<0.001$ ) or at a running store (19.0% vs. 11.8%,  $p=0.001$ ). More runners aged under 35 years would start

taking injury prevention measures if they would receive financial compensation (15.2% vs. 0.0% and 1.8%,  $p<0.001$ ) or free supplies (34.8% vs. 9.2% and 12.3%,  $p<0.001$ ) for injury prevention. Runners with a history of RRI more often experienced a lack of motivation (25.2% vs. 12.3%,  $p=0.032$ ) and ‘not knowing what to do’ (59.1% vs. 23.3%,  $p<0.001$ ) as barriers to injury prevention than did runners who had not suffered an RRI in the past.

## **DISCUSSION**

The aims of this study were to describe the opinions of adult recreational runners on different components of injury prevention and compare the opinions of different subgroups of runners, and to identify the barriers to and facilitators of injury prevention in these runners. The large majority of participants regarded injury prevention as very useful. The most important barriers for injury prevention were ‘not knowing what to do’ and ‘no history of RRI’, while sustaining an RRI was the most important facilitator of injury prevention. Mobile applications and websites were the most preferred ways to receive information on injury prevention.

Injury prevention is important to recreational runners. In the present study, almost 70% of the runners reported actively searching for information on injury prevention, and over 80% reported performing injury prevention measures themselves. However, the number of RRIs among recreational runners is high, indicating that the injury prevention measures undertaken may not have the intended effect<sup>4</sup>. In this study, recreational runners’ opinions on the most important aspects of injury prevention were comparable to those reported by Saragiotto et al. regarding risk factors<sup>14</sup>. In both studies, training, running technique and running shoes were regarded as important aspects for injury prevention. Some of these aspects correspond to the actual risk factors for RRIs; for example, different aspects of training and running technique are known to be risk factors for sustaining an RRI<sup>16-18</sup>. However, the fact that running shoes were also regarded as an important aspect for injury prevention is probably

because shoe manufacturers and running stores generally aim to make runners believe that wearing a certain type of shoe can prevent injuries. There is an ongoing debate regarding the relationship between running shoes and RRIs; nevertheless it has never been demonstrated that RRIs can be prevented by wearing a certain type of shoe or by matching shoe type to foot morphology<sup>19, 20</sup>. According to the TRIPP framework of Finch, injury prevention measures should be implemented with awareness of the attitudes of runners toward injury prevention<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, future injury prevention programs should be designed with awareness of the above-mentioned ideas of runners themselves about the most important aspects of injury prevention. Runners should also be informed that there is evidence against the effectiveness of injury prevention via the ‘prescription’ of specific shoes based on the runner’s foot type<sup>19</sup>. However, more research is needed to increase our understanding of how and why RRIs occur and to optimize both the content and context of injury prevention measures<sup>13</sup>.

In the present study, compared with runners who had suffered an RRI, runners without a history of RRI seemed less interested in injury prevention than runners who had an RRI in the past (ie, they rated the usefulness of injury prevention lower and performed fewer preventive actions themselves). Furthermore, an RRI was rated as the most important facilitator for injury prevention. Therefore, runners with a history of RRI seem to have a higher intrinsic motivation for injury prevention. However, runners with a history of RRI may also benefit most from injury prevention measures, because a previous RRI is the most important risk factor for a new RRI<sup>1, 3, 21</sup>. Therefore, future research on injury prevention could possibly target runners with a previous RRI.

In this study a relatively high percentage of runners (81.8%) performed injury prevention measures. This may be partly related to the fact that the runners participated in an RCT on injury prevention. Runners who are not interested in injury prevention would probably not have participated in this RCT and the injury prevention program may have motivated runners

in the intervention group to perform injury prevention measures. However, the high percentage of runners in the control group (79.5%) who performed injury prevention measures indicates that many recreational runners perform injury prevention measures. This is important to realize when designing a new RCT on injury prevention. It might make it more difficult to test the effectiveness of injury prevention measures, as it is unlikely that a control group would include only runners who have never performed any injury prevention measure.

According to the TRIPP framework of Finch, injury prevention measures should be implemented with awareness of the most important barriers to and facilitators of injury prevention experienced by recreational runners<sup>12</sup>. Because the most frequently mentioned barrier was ‘not knowing what to do’, future prevention measures should include clear and practical information on injury prevention. An important facilitator was ‘more knowledge on the effectiveness of the prevention program’. Unfortunately, it is impossible to provide such information on a new injury prevention measure that has yet to be tested. However, runners could be informed that the injury prevention measures are, for example, related to risk factors for RRIs and are therefore designed to decrease the number of RRIs. Also the preferred ways to receive information on injury prevention should be taken into account. Running is an individual sport and most runners preferred to receive information on injury prevention in an individual way. Mobile applications and websites were the preferred ways to receive information on injury prevention and, therefore, future injury prevention measures could be delivered via these mediums. Personal ways to deliver information (e.g. via a trainer or at a running store) might also be used when targeting women.

### **Strengths and limitations**

A strength of this study is that, to our knowledge, it is the first to investigate the barriers to and facilitators of injury prevention in adult recreational runners. Another strength is the large

sample size. Nevertheless, some limitations need to be addressed. First, only runners who registered for a running event were included in this study. Even though runners from all levels participated in the selected running event, participants of running events may be more fanatic runners than runners who do not participate in running events, which may have caused some bias in the results. Second, all runners in this study participated in an RCT on injury prevention, which may have biased the results. Because runners who are not interested in injury prevention would probably not participate in an RCT on injury prevention, the percentages of runners who rated injury prevention as useful and who performed injury prevention measures might be higher than in the general running population. Furthermore, runners in the intervention group of the INSPIRE-trial received information about injury prevention, which may have biased their opinion on important aspects of injury prevention. Another limitation is that the questionnaire used multiple-choice answers. These answer options might have biased the participants' answers to the questions on opinions, barriers, and facilitators by restricting them as opposed to open-ended questions. However, open-ended questions are known to have a higher rate of missing data<sup>22</sup>. Additionally, we provided an "other" option at the end of each question regarding opinions, barriers, and facilitators, which was open-ended and allowed the runners to reflect on their personal beliefs. A fourth limitation is that knowledge of some potential contributors to injury prevention, like nutrition and sleep, was not assessed<sup>23, 24</sup>. Another limitation is the relatively low response rate to the implementation questionnaire. More than 50% of the participants in the INSPIRE-trial did not respond, which may have biased the results of the current study. There were significant differences between the runners who did and did not respond to the implementation questionnaire. Responders were more often male and relatively older runners. However, it should be mentioned that these differences were very small (less than four years in age and slightly more than 5% more men) and may therefore not be of relevance when designing a

prevention program. Finally, we did not correct for multiple testing. However, all significant differences between subgroups were large (5.6-84.6%) and therefore relevant.

## **Conclusion**

The majority of adult recreational runners reported that injury prevention is important and performed injury prevention measures themselves. According to the TRIPP framework of Finch, it is important to take into account the ideas of runners about injury prevention, as well as the experienced barriers to and facilitators of the implementation of injury prevention measures. Based on the present study, we suggest presenting future injury prevention programs on a mobile application and/or website. For women it might be beneficial to also offer the opportunity to receive information on injury prevention personally (eg, via a trainer or at a running store. Because ‘not knowing what to do’ was the most important reported barrier to injury prevention, future injury prevention programs should contain clear and practical information that runners can easily apply to their training. Finally, future injury prevention programs may primarily target runners with a history of RRI, because these runners seem more motivated to perform preventive measures than runners with no history of RRI.

## **Key Points**

*Findings:* The majority of the adult recreational runners rated injury prevention as very important and performed injury prevention measures themselves. Most frequently reported barriers for injury prevention were ‘not knowing what to do’ and ‘no history of RRI’, while the most important facilitator was sustaining an injury.

*Implications:* To increase effectiveness, future prevention programs should be developed with awareness of the opinions and experienced barriers and facilitators of runners.

*Caution:* The runners in this study participated in an RCT on injury prevention; runners who were not interested in injury prevention would probably not have participated. Therefore, the percentage of runners who rated injury prevention as useful and who performed injury prevention measures might be overestimated.

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Table 1. Mean (SD) or frequencies (%) of the characteristics of the study participants (N=1034). The characteristics are also separately displayed for the analyzed subgroups (males and females, different age groups and runners with and without a history of RRI).

	All participants	Sex		Age (years)			History of RRI*	
		Male	Female	≤35	35-50	≥50	Yes	No
N	1034	577 (55.8%)	457 (44.2%)	303 (29.3%)	381(36.8%)	350 (33.8%)	820 (79.3%)	214 (20.7%)
Sex (male)	577 (55.8%)	577 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	108 (35.3%)	214 (56.2%)	255 (72.9%)	471 (57.4%)	106 (49.5%)
Age (years)	44.1 (12.5)	47.8 (11.9)	39.4 (23.1)	28.7 (4.0)	43.5 (4.4)	58.0 (5.5)	44.6 (12.5)	42.2 (12.4)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>†</sup>	23.7 (2.9)	24.1 (2.7)	23.1 (3.1)	23.1 (3.0)	23.7 (3.1)	24.1 (2.6)	23.8 (3.0)	23.4 (2.9)
Running experience (years)	7.5 (8.8)	9.1 (10.1)	5.4 (6.2)	3.7 (3.5)	6.1 (6.3)	12.3 (11.8)	7.8 (9.2)	6.2 (6.9)
Running frequency (times/week)	2.4 (1.2)	2.5 (1.2)	2.3 (1.2)	2.1 (1.1)	2.5 (1.3)	2.6 (1.0)	2.5 (1.2)	2.1 (1.1)
Running distance (km/week)	22.7 (15.8)	25.6 (16.8)	19.1 (13.5)	18.3 (14.6)	23.5 (16.7)	25.8 (14.7)	23.6 (15.7)	19.5 (15.4)
Previous RRI (yes)	820 (79.3%)	471 (81.6%)	349 (76.4%)	236 (77.9%)	292 (76.6%)	292 (83.4%)	820 (100%)	0 (0.0%)

\* running-related injury; <sup>†</sup> Body Mass Index

Table 2. Opinions of the participants (%) about the importance of running injury prevention and performing preventive measures

	All participants	Sex		p-value	Age (years)			p-value	History of RRI*		p-value
	N=1034	Male N=577	Female N=457		≤35 N=303	35-50 N=381	≥50 N=350		Yes N=820	No N=214	
<b>How useful is injury prevention?</b>											
Very	74.1	75.0	72.9		69.0	74.8	77.7		76.8	63.6	
A little	25.0	23.7	26.5	0.418	29.7	24.4	21.4	0.147	22.4	34.6	<0.001
Not	1.0	1.2	0.7		1.3	0.8	0.9		0.7	1.9	
<b>What is important for injury prevention?</b>											
Healthy lifestyle	44.8	45.2	44.2	0.740	44.6	42.8	47.1	0.494	43.0	51.4	0.029
Clothes	7.6	6.6	9.0	0.152	10.9	7.9	4.6	0.010	7.7	7.5	0.919
Shoes	76.4	72.1	81.8	<0.001	82.2	75.1	72.9	0.015	75.7	79.0	0.320
Progression of the training schedule	94.4	93.9	95.0	0.473	96.7	93.7	93.1	0.110	94.6	93.5	0.505
Technique	55.8	53.2	59.1	0.059	62.7	56.7	48.9	0.002	56.3	53.7	0.495
Surface	36.5	35.5	37.6	0.484	43.9	32.0	34.9	0.004	37.3	33.2	0.263
Other	7.4	9.0	5.5	0.509	4.6	6.8	10.6	0.322	7.1	8.9	0.199
<b>Do you actively search for injury prevention measures yourself?</b>											
Yes	68.4	67.6	69.4	0.542	66.3	68.5	70.0	0.603	73.9	47.2	<0.001
<b>Do you take injury prevention measures yourself?</b>											
Yes	81.8	80.6	83.4	0.250	78.2	82.9	83.7	0.149	86.0	65.9	<0.001
<b>Which injury prevention measures do you take?†</b>											
Healthier lifestyle	37.0	38.3	35.4	0.394	32.9	34.5	43.0	0.029	36.6	39.0	0.588
Changes to the training schedule	65.4	63.0	68.2	0.112	65.0	61.7	69.6	0.121	66.8	58.2	0.049
Warming-up and cooling-down	57.8	55.9	60.1	0.219	53.6	52.5	66.9	<0.001	57.4	59.6	0.641
Stretching	49.8	48.0	52.0	0.246	48.5	48.4	52.2	0.582	49.2	52.5	0.479
Changes to clothes	9.2	8.8	9.7	0.655	8.0	8.2	11.3	0.326	8.9	10.6	0.524
Changes to shoes	41.1	32.5	51.7	<0.001	49.4	38.6	37.2	0.009	40.6	44.0	0.453
Insoles or orthotics	26.2	28.8	23.1	0.060	18.6	23.7	35.2	<0.001	28.4	15.6	0.002
Bandages, brace or taping	7.3	4.9	10.2	0.003	8.9	6.3	7.2	0.523	8.1	3.5	0.059
Compression socks	21.4	21.9	20.7	0.672	20.3	22.2	21.5	0.864	22.3	17.0	0.165

Changes in running surface	24.9	26.2	23.4	0.336	29.1	21.2	25.6	0.099	25.1	24.1	0.804
Changes in running technique	24.2	27.1	20.7	<b>0.032</b>	21.9	24.4	25.9	0.564	25.2	19.1	0.123
Other	12.9	12.9	12.9	0.496	11.4	17.4	9.2	0.517	12.9	12.8	0.352

\* Running-related injury; † Only participants who reported to take injury prevention measures (n=846) were asked this question.

Table 3. Opinions of the participants (%) on barriers and facilitators for injury prevention

	All participants N=1034	Sex		p-value	Age (years)			p-value	History of RRI*		
		Male N=577	Female N=457		≤35 N=303	35-50 N=381	≥50 N=350		Yes N=820	No N=214	p-value
<b>What are barriers for injury prevention?†</b>											
No history of RRI	34.6	28.6	43.4	<b>0.036</b>	33.3	36.9	33.3	0.886	1.7	86.3	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
No time	11.7	8.0	17.1	0.058	18.2	9.2	7.0	0.118	13.9	8.2	0.237
Not effective	5.9	6.3	5.3	0.777	6.1	6.2	5.3	0.974	7.8	2.7	0.148
Not amusing	11.7	12.5	10.5	0.679	13.6	7.7	14.0	0.461	14.8	6.8	0.099
Not motivated	20.2	21.4	18.4	0.614	22.7	12.3	26.3	0.129	25.2	12.3	<b>0.032</b>
Does not fit in training schedule	7.4	6.3	9.2	0.448	7.6	7.7	7.0	0.989	8.7	5.5	0.413
Not knowing what to do	45.2	46.4	43.4	0.684	48.5	43.1	43.9	0.800	59.1	23.3	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Other	9.0	8.1	9.2	0.447	6.1	9.2	12.3	0.422	10.4	6.8	0.555
<b>What are facilitators for injury prevention?†</b>											
An injury	60.1	58.0	63.2	0.482	68.2	61.5	49.1	0.095	46.1	82.2	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Attractive information	17.6	20.5	13.2	0.192	19.7	16.9	15.8	0.839	23.5	8.2	<b>0.007</b>
Better access to information	28.7	31.3	25.0	0.353	31.8	24.6	29.8	0.645	35.7	17.8	<b>0.008</b>
Integration in daily training	28.2	27.7	28.9	0.850	24.2	30.8	29.8	0.671	30.4	24.7	0.391
More knowledge on effectiveness	31.9	33.9	28.9	0.472	27.3	27.7	42.1	0.141	37.4	23.3	<b>0.043</b>
Also improvement in performance	28.2	30.4	25.0	0.423	27.3	24.6	33.3	0.554	26.1	31.5	0.421
Financial compensation	5.9	7.1	3.9	0.360	15.2	0.0	1.8	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	3.5	9.6	0.082
Free supplies for injury prevention	19.1	17.9	21.1	0.585	34.8	9.2	12.3	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	23.5	12.3	0.058
Other	1.6	2.7	0.0	0.558	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.419	0.0	4.1	0.187
<b>What are your preferred ways to receive information on injury prevention?</b>											
Mobile application	49.3	48.0	51.0	0.342	50.2	54.9	42.6	<b>0.004</b>	49.4	49.1	0.933
Website	45.4	49.2	40.5	<b>0.005</b>	44.6	44.1	47.4	0.628	44.9	47.2	0.544
E-mail	33.3	36.4	29.3	<b>0.017</b>	30.0	27.6	42.3	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	34.1	29.9	0.241
Trainer	36.6	31.0	43.5	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	39.9	33.3	37.1	0.197	37.8	31.8	0.103
Running store	15.0	11.8	19.0	<b>0.001</b>	22.4	14.4	9.1	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	15.5	13.1	0.380
Running magazine	13.7	13.2	14.4	0.556	13.2	13.9	14.0	0.950	13.9	13.1	0.757

Health professional	12.9	12.0	14.0	0.329	15.8	10.0	13.4	0.069	14.0	8.4	<b>0.029</b>
Other	4.0	4.3	3.5	0.454	3.3	5.0	3.4	0.538	4.1	3.3	0.530

\* Running-related injury; † Only participants who reported not to take injury prevention measures (n=188) were asked this question.